The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 18, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, with 51 passengers.—She left Liverpool on the 1st May.

Freights were lower and also rates of passage, chiefly attributable to the numerous arrivals from sea during the week.

In British Manufactured Goods business operations are greater than for some time past, and a general rise is apparent, not only for Yarns but Goods.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 13 vessels, all from St. John, N. B., which have occupied a tonnage of 11,933: during same time last year there arrived 16 vessels, the tonnage being 8,834. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this, has been 9,611 tons. From the North of Europe 10 vessels, 2,646 tons, wood-laden, have arrived; whilst for the like time last year, 9 vessels, 2,255 tons, arrived; the average of four years being 3,628 tons.

One cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, 18 7-8 inches average, has been sold at 17 7-8d. per foot: Birch, with cargo, at 13d. per foot. A cargo of St. John Spruce Deals, now landing, with fourteen standard of Boards, realized £8 15s. per standard.

The House of Commons was occupied on Wednesday in discussing a measure proposing to abolish Religious Tests in the Scotch Universities. After a long debate, the measure was rejected by 16 majority.

The Commons on Thursday had before them a motion to regulate the revenues of the Church.—Leave was granted to bring in a bill on the subject.

On Friday, according to announcement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. It proposes to repeal none of the existing taxes; says nothing of imposing new ones, except the continuation of the Income and Property Tax, for a limited time, estimates that the income of the coming year will be from present sources, £51,625,000, and the expenditure £51,163,979, leaving a surplus of £461,021.

Sir C. Wood said he entirely concurred in the proposition of the right honourable gentleman, and hoped that every possible facility would be given him in carrying them into effect. He considered the speech just delivered to be the most complete justification of the course pursued by the late government, and a triumphal proof of the success of the commercial policy of late years (loud cheers).

The estimate is looked upon favourably, so far as opinion has had time to express itself.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway was also the subject of some conversation. Mr. Cobden asked the Colonial Secretary, Packington, if he would lay the correspondence relating to that Railway before the House. Sir J. Packington demurred, and Mr. Cobden said he would place a motion for it on the notice Book. Secretary Packington stated in reply, that nothing had taken place between the late Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the lines, that could be construed into a qualified assent. The language of Earl Grey went no further than to say that the Government would be no parties to any such guarantee as that sought for, unless they were satisfied with the line. The subject, however, was now under the notice of the Government.

The *United Service Gazette* says—"We have reason to believe that Sir Edward Parry, and other experienced Arctic voyagers, entertained the opinion that the ships seen by the merchantmen, attached to the iceberg off Newfoundland, were in reality the *Erebus* and *Terror*, abandoned by Sir John Franklin and his companions."

EVESHAM.—*Mr. Sergeant Wilkins* has issued an address *to the electors, in which he pledges* himself to free trade, *household suffrage*, vote by ballot, short parliaments, *financial economy*, and entire freedom of conscience, and law *reform*.

MR. WALTERS of the *Times*, has been talking to the people of Nottingham; and in his speech he pledges himself "to support no government which does not fully recognise and carry out those principles of free trade which have given wings to the commerce of the country, and have brought comfort and contentment to the homes of the great mass of the population."

The Duke of Northumberland is reported to have contributed £10,000, as a member of the Carlton Club, towards securing Conservative candidates at the dissolution of parliament.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR STRATFORD CANNING, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been raised to the peerage, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, in the county of Somerset.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.—There is a report abroad in the metropolis that her Majesty contemplates conferring upon Mr. Charles Kean, of the Princess's Theatre, the order of knighthood. It is furthermore stated that Mr. and Mrs. Kean will thereupon retire from the stage, and take up their abode at the palace, as teachers of elocution to the royal children.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on Thursday night the Crystal Palace will be immediately sold to private parties, whose offer of 70,000 had already been conditionally accepted. The work of removal will commence on the 1st of May (this day), the opening day of the exhibition last year.—*Times.*—[The *Daily News* says there is now a very prevalent opinion that the Crystal Palace will, in all probability, arise anew either in Battersea New Park, at Wimbledon Common, or in some other eligible spot near the metropolis.]

THE REV. C. MOORE, who lately, in full canonicals, cursed a magistrate of the county as he was getting into his carriage at the Flordon station, has been deprived of his license by the Bishop of Norwich.

A UNIVERSAL GENIUS.—The *Literary Gazette* remarks that Jacques Arago, (brother of the eminent *savant*), though afflicted with total blindness, has contrived to gain no mean reputation as a writer, a dramatist, a critic, a wit, a punster, a traveller, a navigator round the world, and, finally, as the managing director of a band of daring fellows who, some months ago, went out to California to seek for gold.

KOSSUTH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondence of the *Independence Belge* contains the following statement:—"Some days ago the English ministry was informed that Kossuth was on the point of quitting the United States to return to England. Comprehending how much alarm the presence of the great Hungarian agitator would occasion to the Austrian government, the British cabinet hastened to give, *propria motu*, to M. de Buol Schauenstein fresh pacific assurances, and communicated to him the energetic measures it intended to take, remaining, however, within the limits of strict legality, in case Kossuth sought to renew his revolutionary plots upon the continent."

GENERAL ROSAS.—The ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres and family arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, in her Majesty's screw steam-ship Conflict, and landed on Monday. In consequence of a Treasury order, every respect was paid by the officers of the Conflict to the distinguished visitor, and at the Custom-house every facility was given for the clearance of his baggage. General Don Manuel de Rosas, who is about 50 years of age, appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He is accompanied by his daughter Senoretta Donna Manuela de Rosas; also by his son, Don Juan Rosas, 38; son's wife, Senhora Donna Mercevas Rosas; and grandson, Don Juan Manuel Rosas; Brigadier General Don Pascuell Echaquer, late Governor of Santa Fe; Colonel Don Goviomuo Costo, Colonel Don Manuel Febre, and four domestics. It is stated to be the intention of General Rosas to reside permanently in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—A requisition to the Lord-Lieutenant, "entreating the royal clemency on behalf of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile," is in circulation. It has already been signed by several peers, bishops, and members of parliament; by the lord mayor of Dublin and several other mayors; by a large number of deputy-lieutenants, &c., without distinction of politics or religion. The requisition to our worthy mayor to convene a public meeting in Kilkenny, on the same subject, has been presented to his worship, who will call a meeting on an early day.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Cardinal Wiseman next month visits the College of Maynooth, when all the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland will meet him.

THE EXODUS.—The Jessy left Limerick on Tuesday week, with 345 passengers; the Anna Maria left Limerick the same day with 92; the Jeannie Johnston left Tralee with 188 passengers for Quebec; and, on the same day, the Brunswick set sail with 324 for New York; yesterday week, the Emerald, of Wexford, carried over 200 to New York; and 110 more set sail for the same place in the Reliance, from Galway. Over 1,100 emigrants left Waterford in a single week.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. HANNA.—It is with sincere and profound regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D. D., the venerable senior minister of the Rosemary-street Presbyterian Church, and one of the joint professors of divinity in the General Assembly's College.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

FRANCE.—The first blow has been struck against the tyranny of Louis Napoleon, and by the power most likely to give it—fatally. Yesterday week, the Civil Tribunal was crowed to excess, to hear the pleadings on the demand made by the princess of the Orleans family, and their relatives, to declare illegal the seizure of the estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, in virtue of the decree of the 22d of January, relative to the property of the late King Louis Philippe. M. Descoutures, the substitute of the Procureur of the Public, called on the tribunal to declare itself incompetent. M. Paillet, in the name of the Orleans family, argued for the competency of the tribunal, and M. Berryer followed on the same side. The tribunal, after an hour's deliberation, delivered a judgment declaring itself competent, and postponed the affair for a fortnight, when it is to be argued on its merits. The essence of this memorable decree was the authorative statement that, by the laws of this country, "the ordinary tribunals are exclusively competent to decide on questions of property, of validity of contracts, and of legal prescription." And on the maintenance of that proposition it depends whether the same power which has already embraced and annihilated the political rights of the nation shall, or shall not, extend an arbitrary control over its property and its private contracts. There were nine judges present, and only one dissentient. The bar is quite radiant at a result which reflects upon their profession the glory of having made the first stand against the destruction of the liberties of the country. In the corridors of the Palais de Justice the young advocates squeeze each other's hand with the animation of triumph, and exchange congratulations with the joy inspired by a good and brave action. A barrister, coming out of court immediately after the judgment was delivered, threw himself with effusion into the arms of a colleague, exclaiming "At last one breathes; we move in a purer atmosphere." The judgment was the more striking, as it was contrary to all expectation. M. Dupin said, on coming out, "This day is a memorable one for the Palais, and does equal honour to the bar and to the bench."

Louis Napoleon is not, however, to be defeated of his prey. He has brought the matter before the Council of State.

On Monday, at Vincennes, a terrible explosion destroyed all the fireworks destined for May 10. The men being at dinner, none were hurt.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree of the President of the Republic, fixing the precedence of the three great bodies of the state. The senate stands first, the legislative body second, and the council of state third.

Three hundred political prisoners, sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, arrived at Havre on Tuesday week, by a special train from Paris, all of whom were shortly afterwards embarked on board the Berthollet steamer, which started immediately for Brest.

PIEDMONT.—*The Journal de Turin*, of the 29th ult., has under the head "latest intelligence," the following paragraph:

TURIN, 11, 45 a. m.—Two successive shocks have been felt like those of an earthquake. The powder magazine of Bargo Doia has exploded. The population is hurrying to the scene of disaster. The rapple is being beaten. All the faubourg is on fire. A barrack has fallen down. Two hundred deaths are spoken of.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The government ship Amazon on her return from the Indian Ocean, and from a tour of duty in which she has run over 95,000 miles since she left England, has brought five days later intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. Neither the Megæra with troops, nor the Hydra with Maj. Gen. Cathcart on board, had arrived at the Cape. A considerable number of Hottentots had been assailed and dispersed, with the loss of 26 killed, by a patrol party, and another party had returned to head quarters, having captured from the Caffres 1050 head of cattle, 80 horses, with other animals, and nearly killed upwards of a hundred of the enemy.

FROM INDIA.—A despatch, in advance of the India mail had arrived, with Bombay dates to 3d of April. The expedition against the Burmese goes on apace. A battle of three hours' duration had been fought between 2,500 British troops and a body of native Mountaineers, to the north of Peshawur. The Mountaineers were defeated.

This day, 18th of May, is the 69th anniversary of the landing of the hardy band of Loyalists on the shores of New Brunswick, at the close of the American Revolutionary War in 1783. Numerous Flags are displayed in honor of the day.

THE LATE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE JARVIS.—We deeply regret to announce in this day's impression the decease at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, on the 9th instant, of the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, once Recorder of this City, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, many years King's Assessor and Crown Advocate in the Island of Malta, during the administration of its Government by the late Marquis of Hastings, and until that office was abolished; and latterly, for a long period, until his death, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

In the several important offices which he held, he was invariably distinguished by the strictest integrity and justice, tempered with impartiality and benevolence.

Mr. Jarvis was a native of this City. He studied with the celebrated Chitty, and was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, London.

Their loss of him is most affectionately lamented by all his relatives and connections; and by all in the Island who have known him,—such was his worth.

☞ We take the following notice of the splendid luncheon given by His WORSHIP THE MAYOR to the Members of the Common Council, Members of the Executive in town, Magistrates, Heads of Departments, Members of the Bar, and a large number of respectable citizens yesterday, at the St. John Hotel, from the *New Brunswicker* of this morning:—

ENTERTAINMENT BY HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.—Yesterday, His Worship the Mayor entertained the Members of the Common Council, several Members of the Executive, the Magistrates of the City and County, various heads of Departments, and a number of respectable Citizens, at luncheon, at the St. John Hotel. The attendance was numerous; the lunch was excellent, and served in Messrs. Scammell's best style; sherry and champagne of the finest quality were served abundantly, and every thing went off with the greatest good feeling and in the happiest manner.

After the substantials were removed, and the dessert introduced, His Worship proposed the health of Her Gracious Majesty, which was drank in a flowing bumper of champagne, with all the honors. Alderman Walker next gave the health of Sir Edmund Head, which was also responded to cordially; after which His Worship gave the health of Lady Head and the fair daughters of New-Brunswick: this was drank with great applause. Then Alderman Walker gave the Lady of His Worship the Mayor of St. John, and the fair daughters of the City—this was received with deafening cheers, and responded to most eloquently and spiritedly by Robertson Bayard, Esq

The Hon. Charles Simonds next proposed the health of His Worship the Mayor, which was drank with hearty cheers and all the honours.—His Worship returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech, and concluded by giving the health of an Officer present, now a visiter to this City, who had honoured him by his presence on this occasion, but who was well and favourably known to every Citizen there present, as Major Welsford of the gallant 97th Regt., formerly here, but now stationed at Halifax. This toast was drank with prolonged cheering and applause, after which Major Welsford replied very neatly and appropriately, expressing his happiness at being once more in St. John, and noticing its improvement even in the brief period which had elapsed since he left it with his Regiment, and the strong evidences presented everywhere throughout the City of its advancement and prosperity, which he hoped would continue at the same rapid rate.

His Worship next gave the Bench and Bar of New-Brunswick, which was responded to by His Honor the Solicitor General, at some length, who took occasion to advert to his having been a law reformer nearly twenty years ago, and having introduced into the Assembly some measures which had brought about various improvements in practice that had proved highly beneficial. Alluding to the Law Commission recently appointed, the Solicitor General said, he trusted that this Commission would be able to digest and bring forward a number of measures for simplifying law proceedings, and getting rid of very many of the absurd technicalities which now intervened to prevent the administration of justice in a just and prompt manner.

Mr. Robertson Bayard then proposed the health of the Common Council, which being drank with great applause, was responded to by Aldermen VanHorne, Alderman Walker, and Councillor Ballentine. "The Press" was then proposed by Alderman Walker, and being received with great cheering, was acknowledged by Mr. William Till, jr., who was followed briefly by Mr. George E. Fenety of the "Morning News."

The meeting soon after separated, every person present being highly delighted with the entertainment, the abundance and excellence of everything provided, the courtesy of His Worship, and the happiness and cordiality which prevailed during the whole entertainment.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We learn that letters were received from Halifax yesterday, which announce that the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, Vicar General of that city, has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Dollard, as Catholic Bishop of this Province. He is expected soon to enter upon the duties of his Diocese.

The mammoth iron (screw) Steam Ship *Great Britain*, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New-York on Friday last, after a fine passage of 13 days from Liverpool, with 160 passengers and a full freight.

The steam ship *Baltic*, to sail from New York last Saturday for Liverpool, had 170 passengers engaged on Friday.

WATER COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Water Company, held on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, R. F. Hazen, Henry Chubb, W. H. Street, and R. Jardine, Esqrs.; and at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Jardine was chosen President.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Members of this Association took place at the Hall of the Institute, on Monday evening 10th inst., Dr. Paterson, LL.D, one of the V. Presidents, in the Chair. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, Mr. J. W. Lawrence proceeded to read an able and interesting Report from the Board of Directors, on the operations of the last year. The Institution is now, for the first time in its history, entirely free from debt; has over one hundred pounds in its Treasurer's hands; and has property belonging to it, of an estimated value of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five pounds; and is, therefore, in an extremely prosperous and encouraging condition. The net proceeds of the Industrial Exhibition which was held last year under its auspices amounted to £95 11s. 11d. The expences being £585 10s. 6d.; the receipts £681 2s. 5d. The total general disbursements were £1026 8s. 11d. The receipts £1153 4s. 2d. The Library now contains 1500 volumes of valuable works, and with the Reading room, Museum, and the annual Course of Lectures, offer instrumentalities of extending useful and instructive information unequalled by any similar institution in British North America. The Report was received and ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. Blatch, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Directors for their successful exertions in conducting the affairs of the Association. The thanks of the meeting were also ordered to be conveyed to the several gentlemen who had delivered Lectures during the past season. It was then stated by the Secretary that Mr. Ritchie, who is now absent in England, wished to retire from the office of President, when the following persons were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

James Paterson, LL. D., *President*; Jos. W. Lawrence and Robt. Foulis, *Vice Presidents*; Jas. R. Ruel, *Corresponding Secretary*; Wm. L. Avery, *Treasurer*; Wm. Hutchinson, jr., *Recording Secretary*; and Robt. Shives, Geo. Fleming, Wm. J. Ritchie, John J. Munroe, Geo. H. Lawrence, Jas. G. Melick, Isaac Woodward, John Allan, John McLardy, Robt. Lormer, Wm. F. Smith, and Geo. W. Smith, *Directors*.—[Church Witness.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—We understand that the Sessions have approved of the design for this edifice prepared by Mr. STEAD, Architect; and that a contract has been signed by Mr. James Millican, Stone Cutter, for its erection. The proposed building will have a very tasteful and ornamental appearance, and will form an attractive object on the site selected for it, between the Court House and the Jail. The contract price for the building is £868, but with some additions may swell the amount to £1000.—*Ib.*

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Thomson, in another column. We have long desired, as have others, to see some thoroughly good Institution opened for young ladies. Mr. Thomson contemplates the establishment of such an Institution, to be conducted by his daughter, who has been trained under the best possible advantages to make her competent to the undertaking. Mr. T., who has had thirty years experience in Teaching in the vicinity of Bath, England, with fifty students uniformly in his family, many of whom were trained to pass from his tuition to the Universities, will give his aid in some departments. Those wishing to have their daughters boarded in connection with the Institution will be accommodated by the care and attention of Mrs. Thomson.

Mr. Thomson, as preliminary to this, wishes to take a limited number of lads to teach, and would be happy to give instruction to young ladies at their homes, that his system of teaching may be known and its success witnessed.

We hope he will be suitably encouraged.—Mr. Thomson can be addressed through the Post Office; his present boarding place is at Mrs. Lawrence's, Union Street.—*Christian Visitor.*

CALIFORNIA ADVENTURERS.—The Newark Advertiser says: "It is calculated that out of every hundred persons who have gone to California, fifty have been ruined, forty no better off than they would have been had they remained at home, five a little better, four something better still, and one has made a fortune. That seems to be a fair statement of the success of California adventurers."

The steamer *Creole* arrived from Boston about one o'clock yesterday morning. By her we received late American papers, but they furnish very little news.

FREDERICTON.—The new and highly-improved appearance of the City of Fredericton, is made the subject of much observation by those who have visited it during the present spring, and who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the gradual yet indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants.—The former unsightly view which it presented even in some of its most conspicuous places of business, is no more to be seen—where the old moss-covered wooden roofs of a number of time-worn tenements held their stations, may now be seen the second stories of elegant Brick buildings, whose third ranges have been gained by an increased elevation, and well secured by *metallic* instead of common *shingled* coverings. Some of those erections, are not only in their external appearance but also in their inside finish, by far the most costly as well as commodious in the Province; and they reflect much credit not only upon the spirit and enterprize of their owners, but also upon the skill and taste of the respective mechanics under whose management they have been raised. The splendid range of stores comprising the front and lower flat of Mr. Barker's Hotel, and the adjoining stores of Messrs. Dougherty and McTavish, far exceed in their rich finish and dimensions, any similar establishments in the Province. It appears to us a matter of regret that any wooden Buildings should in the present instance have been placed on the front street; but in due justice to the parties by whom such have been principally built, (Messrs. Spahn and J. S. Coy), we must say they have erected handsome Buildings, and made them as substantial as the perishable material of wood can admit of. But the front street is far from monopolizing all the improvements of 1852. The Back and Cross Streets have rapidly been covered, in many instances with elegant Brick Houses, and in all cases with erections far superior to those destroyed by the fire.

In the midst of all this stationary improvement it gives us great pleasure to see that nearly all the Stores have been rented; and that a number of new aspirants for public favor, in almost every variety of business, are coming amongst us. Business assumes a high, and at the present time a *safe* character: and if not imprudently overdone, the prospect is that it will continue good for years to come. Several new Stores have been opened in the present week, and we sincerely hope that not only those but also our old and long-tried friends in business, will obtain the promised reward of honourable and well-directed industry.—*Reporter.*

We learn that Quarter Master Sergeant John Macdonald, of the 72d Regiment, now lying in this garrison, has recently been promoted to Quarter Master, vide Boden, resigned. The promotion of Mr. Macdonald, will be a source of much satisfaction here, where his gentlemanly manner and bearing have been the subject of observation ever since the arrival of the Regiment; and we have no doubt that in him the service has gained the addition of a most valuable and efficient officer.—*Ib.*

The London *Sun*, of the 24th April, says—

"Mr. Archibald had an interview with Sir John Pakington, at the Colonial-office.

H. M. S. *Dido*, 18, Capt. Gordon, has arrived in England from the Pacific, bringing a melancholy account of the death from starvation of a missionary party on an island in the inhospitable vicinity of Cape Horn. A diary of the sufferings of these unfortunate people had been kept; it was brought home and has been published in the Times.

News has reached Dublin that Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish political convict, had escaped from Van Dieman's Land. The intelligence has reached his friends from a private source.

The largest copper brewing-pan in the empire is in Dublin, and of Irish manufacture. Its weight being twelve tons, and it will contain 1,000 barrels.

Twenty-eight paddle, and nineteen screw steamers are building on the Clyde; forty are of iron.

EMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.—The New-York Courier gives a list of about fifty ships, brigs and steamers, which arrived at that port week before last, bringing about 11,000 passengers. The vessels were from British, French, German, Dutch and Belgian ports.

On Thursday last, French's Hotel, in Chatham street, opposite the Park, New York, took fire, and was heavily injured. One female was burnt to a crisp, and two others were missing. The damage is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave a charity concert at Northampton, Mass., a few evenings ago, which realised, after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of $937.—They were to give a private concert, for charitable purposes, at New York, last week.

An English gentleman was fleeced the other day out of two hundred dollars by the mock auctioneers of New York.

Passengers per steam ship *Canada*, from Liverpool to Halifax,—Messrs. W. J. Ritchie, James Smellie, Geo. Canning DeVeber, Thomas Vaughan, Silas Vaughan, and George King, of this City.

EXTRACTS

From a letter addressed by the Hon. F. Hincks, Inspector General of Canada, to the new Colonial Secretary, Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., dated London, 31st March, 1852—on the subject of the Imperial Guarantee for the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

The details to be arranged are few, and I shall now proceed to their consideration.

First The Line.—The result of the negotiations which have lately taken place between the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,—and on which legislation has been based—has been the adoption of a different Line from that recommended by Major Robinson—which was carried away from the more populous settlements of New Brunswick, and from her principal cities, St. John and Fredericton, through an unsettled country to the St. Lawrence. The proposed Line is to pass by the city of St. John—the commercial capital of New Brunswick—and thence by the Valley of the River St. John to the St. Lawrence.

In a commercial point of view, the two Lines do not admit of a comparison; but, as the advantages of the Valley of St. John Line have been urged in papers already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, I feel that I should unnecessarily trespass on your time, by discussing them here. It is admitted that the Northern Line is recommended principally on military considerations. It must, however, be borne in mind, that when Major Robinson made his Report, the Oregon question had assumed a very threatening aspect; and such as to cause, perhaps, undue weight to be given to the advantage of the Railway in a mere military point of view. It is further to be recollected, that Major Robinson recommended that large Imperial assistance should be given to the work; and that, consequently, revenue was treated as a secondary consideration. My own conviction is, that in the improbable contingency of war with the United States, the section of the Line on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, between Riviere du Loup and Quebec—distant less than thirty miles from the Maine frontier—would be nearly, if not quite, as much exposed to the enemy, as that passing by the Valley of the St. John.

The Halifax and Quebec Line is only a section of a Great Trunk Line—which must very soon be completed to the Western Frontier of Canada; and which, in many points, would be equally assailable with the proposed Line in New Brunswick: and it may be observed, that the obstruction in time of war, of any portion of this great Line, extending from Halifax to the Detroit River, would be as injurious as that of the particular section between the city of St. John and the St. Lawrence. It must, I think, be sufficiently obvious, that in time of war, the section of the British Railroads lying between such important posts as Quebec and Halifax,—and having a large population in its neighbourhood, which would be interested in its defence—would be less exposed to the attack of an enemy, than any of the numerous Lines in those parts of the United States bordering on British Territory. * * * *

The object of the three Provinces would be to place the Tolls at the lowest possible rate—even at the risk of causing a charge on their revenue—so as to secure not only the passenger traffic to and from Europe to the West, as well as between Halifax and Boston and New York, but likewise to obtain the passenger trade from the West to the principal Atlantic cities of the United States. The trade would diverge at various points along the line, such as Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Prescott, and Montreal, to the American Railroads. It must be obvious that the line West of Montreal will be the best paying portion; and, indeed, the only reason urged for confining the Imperial aid to the section between Halifax and Montreal, has been that the Western section being likely to prove remunerative, no necessity existed for granting Imperial aid. It may, however, be well worthy of consideration, whether it is wise for the Imperial Government to abandon its lien on the section of the line admitted to be commercially the best, and to retain it on the section expected to be unproductive. It may be urged, that in case the guarantee was extended to seven millions, there would be no security for the completion of the line. In answer to this I have to state, that eminent English capitalists have announced their readiness to construct the entire line from Halifax to the Western frontier, on the assurance that the Imperial assistance will be extended to seven millions. I am myself pursuaded, that if the principle of granting aid at all be admitted, it is the interest of the Imperial Parliament to grant seven millions, and secure the completion of the entire line. I believe that the importance to Imperial interests of this great work, is not sufficiently appreciated. I have reason to believe that, were a line of Railway completed from Halifax, and that port made the terminus of the voyage of the Ocean steamers, fully £50,000 per annum might be saved in the Atlantic Mail service, independent of the saving of the sum now paid to the United States for carrying the Canada mails,—a service most unsatisfactorily performed, and most extravagantly charged for. Instead of the British mails being carried over the American Railways, it must be obvious that the mails and passengers destined for New York, Boston, and other American cities, would be carried over the projected Railway from Halifax to St. John, and thence by branch lines to their several destinations. Such a Railway would lead to the establishment of Ocean steamers of a larger class than those now used; and which would convey the emigrants, at all seasons of the year, cheaply and expeditiously. With such a means of rapid communication, between the mother country and all parts of the British American Territories, not only would the charges for transporting troops and stores be materially reduced, but a considerable diminution in the military force might be made, if such a step were, on other grounds, deemed expedient. I need not urge the advantage which would accrue to the mother country by the employment of labor in the construction of these works, and the ultimate settlement in British North America, of a population which would be consumers of British manufactures.

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I believe that the same high sense of honor for which England has justly obtained such credit, will be found among the people of British North America; and I am convinced that any Colonial Finance Minister who would allow the Provincial credit to be impaired, would be utterly ruined as a public man, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in this country, by similar management. I hold that the best possible security that the Imperial Government can have, is a charge upon the revenues of the several Provinces; and as I know that this view is participated in by the Governments of the sister Provinces, I trust that the provisions of the Acts passed by the several Legislatures will be found satisfactory. I may observe, that in the British Provinces, as in England, there are frequently changes made in the tariffs, owing to the pressure of public opinion; and it would be found extremely inconvenient to have particular taxes specially appropriated. The revenue of each Province will be maintained at an amount sufficient for the liquidation of all demands on it; and this is all that the public creditor can require. Canada has provided a sinking fund of two per cent. to commence immediately; but the Provinces of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have not deemed it expedient, in view of the probability of having to pay the interest out of their general revenue, to assume the additional burthen of a sinking fund;—relying, as they are justified in doing, on the rapidly progressive increase of the Tolls. * * *

I have to apologise for the length of this communication, which I trust you will attribute to my anxious desire to fulfil the trust reposed in me, and to represent to the Queen's Government the wishes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in British North America. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing to you, Sir, my warmest acknowledgements for the courtesy with which you have received me, and for the interest which you have taken in the subject which it has been my duty to bring under your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS HINCKS,
Inspector General of Canada.

To the Right Honorable
Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

From the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me through your valuable columns to say a few words upon Shorthand—and to remark that the system I advocate requires neither the memory to be burthened nor the judgment to be perplexed—and it might easily be acquired in a few lessons.

Shorthand confers no mean pleasure on the ready practitioner, and highly deserves universal regard. By it, the unconnected and evanescent ideas may be instantly caught, and arranged at leisure; and the mind freed from the burden of retention. Beautiful conceptions, sublime sentiments, and elegant expressions, are apt to start in the breast of every one who has the least pretensions to erudition or refinement; and often men of the profoundest judgment, and lively imagination, have the most unretentive memories. To such, therefore, Shorthand ought to recommend itself in the most powerful manner; to such its peculiar advantages must be obvious; but not to those alone; men of every rank and profession may be profited by the study of it. Whether critic or philosopher, whether poet or historian, whether mathematician or mechanic, a traveller or a man of contemplation; each would find the labor of its attainment fully compensated by its utility. If we can make the copious effusions of animated oratory our own; catch the soothing, the persuasive, the beautiful, or sublime, fresh from the lips of the speaker we admire. If a Patriot pleads with all the warmth of heartfelt zeal for the preservation of the rights and immunities of his country; or a counsellor, disdaining the sordid bribe, declaims against powerful iniquities, and espouses the cause of honest indigence, what a pleasing satisfaction will the ready practice of this art confer! If the quibbles of law perplex; or sophistry attempt to prevent the cause of justice, and throw a gloss of innocence over villany and oppression, by what means can we obtain so perfect an elucidation of the truth, or developement of falsehood, as by having it in our power to review what was advanced, the extenuation that was offered, and the palliations that were served up? Words, at the first hearing, may have plausibility enough to impose on the keenest penetration; but if by means of Shorthand it be brought to the *test of truth*, the latent sophism will be discovered, and plausibility no longer deceive. To enumerate further its conveniences and advantages would be needless, as they are self-evident.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours with every good wish, truly,
R. THOMSON.

St. John, May 14th, 1852.

P. S. I shall be happy to give any Lady or Gentleman an opportunity of acquiring this system during my stay in St. John.

Address Mr. Thomson, Private Teacher, Mrs. Lawrence's Boarding House, Union Street.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, M. A., Mr. Jonathan Cassidy, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Heffer, of the Parish of Simonds.

On Monday the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Donohoe, to Miss Mary Quin, both of this city.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. William Lewis, of this City, to Miss Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. James Mahoney, of St. George.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William R. Marks, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stevens, all of the Parish of Saint Martins.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Thomas Stratton, to Miss Isabella Maria Holmes, both of Norton, K. C.

On Thursday the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, M. A., Mr. Thomas Heffer, of the Parish of Simonds, to Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, of this City.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, at his residence, Princess-street, BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Esquire, in the 63d year of his age.—Colonel Peters has held many offices of honor and responsibility in the community, having for a time been Mayor of this City, and at his death was Lieut. Col. Commandant of the City Militia and Stipendiary Magistrate. He leaves behind him a large family, who, with many friends, deeply regret their loss.—His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, and was attended by the Mayor, Recorder and Common Council, the St. George's Society, the Officers of the City Militia, the Police Establishment, and a large number of citizens.

On Thursday morning last, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Ewen Cameron, aged 20 years.

Suddenly, at Spring Park, on Sunday morning last, the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, for many years Chief Justice of this Island, aged 63 years.—The deceased was universally respected for his upright character and astuteness as a Judge; for the urbanity of his manners as a citizen; and for the mildness of his disposition as a Husband and Parent. He has left four sons and one daughter, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their sudden bereavement.—*Hazard's Gazette, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., May* 11.

At his residence in Portland, on Friday the 7th May, Mr. Henry Ewing, aged 54 years, a native of Glentubbert, near Ballyday, Ireland, sincerely regretted by his family and a large number of friends and acquaintances.

In Portland, on Friday, 14th inst., William, son of Mr. Moses Cunningham, aged 18 years.

On Saturday evening, Mr. George Anderson, aged 22 years.

At Norton, K. C., on Tuesday, 11th inst., Elijah Baxter, Esquire, one of the Loyalists, leaving behind him a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he was much esteemed and respected.

At Liverpool, England, on the 28th April, Edward Sancton, son of Capt. B. B. Bustin, aged 3 years and nine months.

Very suddenly, at Glasgow, on the 24th April, John McDonald, Esq., leaving an only daughter, wife of Dr. Lester of this city, to mourn the loss of a most affectionate Parent.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Schr. Triumphant, Bisett, Boston, 5—W. Warwick, general cargo.

Monday—Barque Elizabeth Holderness, Predgen, Hull, 48—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Harlequin, Brown, New York, 9—J. Robertson, ballast.

Schr. London, Crane, New York, 9—G. A. Lockhart, general cargo.

Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, 8—master, do.

Dart, Smith, Halifax, via Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, molasses.

Tuesday—Ship Jenny Lind, Card, Portsmouth, 10—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Bark Ellen & Margaret, Going, Queenstown, 34—R. Rankin & Co., passengers.

Brig Thetis, Kenealy, New York, 9—C. McLauchlan, general cargo.

Brig Oberon, Shields, Halifax, 10—W. Thompson.

CLEARED.

May 11th—Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, St. John's, N. F., boards and laths.

12th—Barque Mary Ann, Hatrick, Londonderry, deals, &c.; brig Minerva, Shank, Ayr, timber and deals; schr. Rambler, Newell, Halifax, limestone.

13th—Barque Wexford, Codd, Gloucester, R. Rankin & Co.; brig Messenger, Cain, Londonderry, do.; Masonic, Hickman, Londonderry, do.; brigt. Bream, Partelow, Barbadoes, J. & T. Robinson; schr. Franklin, Mussels, New Haven, E. D. Jewett & Co.

14th—Barque Henry Porcher, Greig, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

17th—Barque Palendar, Lovett, Cork, deals; Alfred, Graham, Leith, timber and deals; Ant, Williams, Cork, deals.

Arrived at Cienfuegos, April 25th, brig Rio Grande, Eldridge, New-York.—At Savannah, May 3d, ship Wm. Vail, Wishart, City Point.—At Charleston, 4th, ship Thomas, Calhoun, Alexandria.—At Baltimore, 6th, brig Charles DeWolf, Card, Windsor.—At Philadelphia, 6th, brig Integrity, McKellar, Hillsboro.—At New-York, 5th, ship Spartan, Welch, Clyde; barque Midas, Palmer, Liverpool; 7th, barque Wave, James, Dublin.—At Boston, 11th, barque Teal, Haddon, Clyde; brig Charles McLauchlan, Flint, do.—At St. John's, (N. F.) April 29th, sch